#### 108TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1550

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, transportation fuels, petroleum-based product substitutes, and other commercial purposes.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 1, 2003

Mr. Rehberg (for himself, Mr. McInnis, and Mr. Renzi) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Resources and Science, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, transportation fuels, petroleum-based product substitutes, and other commercial purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

- 1 SECTION 1. GRANTS TO IMPROVE THE COMMERCIAL
  2 VALUE OF FOREST BIOMASS FOR ELECTRIC
  3 ENERGY, USEFUL HEAT, TRANSPORTATION
  4 FUELS, PETROLEUM-BASED PRODUCT SUB5 STITUTES, AND OTHER COMMERCIAL PUR6 POSES.
  - (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
    - (1) Thousands of communities in the United States, many located near Federal lands, are at risk to wildfire. Approximately 190,000,000 acres of land managed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are at risk of catastrophic fire in the near future. The accumulation of heavy forest fuel loads continues to increase as a result of disease, insect infestations, and drought, further raising the risk of fire each year.
    - (2) In addition, more than 70,000,000 acres across all land ownerships are at risk to higher than normal mortality over the next 15 years from insect infestation and disease. High levels of tree mortality from insects and disease result in increased fire risk, loss of old growth, degraded watershed conditions, and changes in species diversity and productivity, as well as diminished fish and wildlife habitat and decreased timber values.

(3) Preventive treatments such as removing fuel loading, ladder fuels, and hazard trees, planting proper species mix and restoring and protecting early successional habitat, and other specific restoration treatments designed to reduce the susceptibility of forest land, woodland, and rangeland to insect outbreaks, disease, and catastrophic fire present the greatest opportunity for long-term forest health by creating a mosaic of species-mix and age distribution. Such prevention treatments are widely acknowledged to be more successful and cost effective than suppression treatments in the case of insects, disease, and fire.

(4) The by-products of preventive treatment (wood, brush, thinnings, chips, slash, and other hazardous fuels) removed from forest lands, woodlands and rangelands represent an abundant supply of biomass for biomass-to-energy facilities and raw material for business. There are currently few markets for the extraordinary volumes of by-products being generated as a result of the necessary large-scale preventive treatment activities.

### (5) The United States should—

(A) promote economic and entrepreneurial opportunities in using by-products removed

1	through preventive treatment activities related
2	to hazardous fuels reduction, disease, and insect
3	infestation; and
4	(B) develop and expand markets for tradi-
5	tionally underused wood and biomass as an out-
6	let for by-products of preventive treatment ac-
7	tivities.
8	(b) Definitions.—In this section:
9	(1) Biomass.—The term "biomass" means
10	trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, nee-
11	dles, and other woody parts, and by-products of pre-
12	ventive treatment, such as wood, brush, thinnings,
13	chips, and slash, that are removed—
14	(A) to reduce hazardous fuels; or
15	(B) to reduce the risk of or to contain dis-
16	ease or insect infestation.
17	(2) Indian tribe.—The term "Indian tribe"
18	has the meaning given the term in section 4(e) of
19	the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assist-
20	ance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).
21	(3) Person.—The term "person" includes—
22	(A) an individual;
23	(B) a community (as determined by the
24	Secretary concerned);
25	(C) an Indian tribe;

1	(D) a small business, micro-business, or a
2	corporation that is incorporated in the United
3	States; and
4	(E) a nonprofit organization.
5	(4) Preferred community.—The term "pre-
6	ferred community" means—
7	(A) any town, township, municipality, or
8	other similar unit of local government (as deter-
9	mined by the Secretary concerned) that—
10	(i) has a population of not more than
11	50,000 individuals; and
12	(ii) the Secretary concerned, in the
13	sole discretion of the Secretary concerned,
14	determines contains or is located near
15	land, the condition of which is at signifi-
16	cant risk of catastrophic wildfire, disease,
17	or insect infestation or which suffers from
18	disease or insect infestation; or
19	(B) any county that—
20	(i) is not contained within a metro-
21	politan statistical area; and
22	(ii) the Secretary concerned, in the
23	sole discretion of the Secretary concerned,
24	determines contains or is located near
25	land, the condition of which is at signifi-

1	cant risk of catastrophic wildfire, disease,
2	or insect infestation or which suffers from
3	disease or insect infestation.
4	(5) Secretary concerned.—The term "Sec-
5	retary concerned" means—
6	(A) the Secretary of Agriculture with re-
7	spect to National Forest System lands; and
8	(B) the Secretary of the Interior with re-
9	spect to Federal lands under the jurisdiction of
10	the Secretary of the Interior and Indian lands.
11	(c) Biomass Commercial Use Grant Program.—
12	(1) In General.—The Secretary concerned
13	may make grants to any person that owns or oper-
14	ates a facility that uses biomass as a raw material
15	to produce electric energy, sensible heat, transpor-
16	tation fuels, or substitutes for petroleum-based prod-
17	ucts to offset the costs incurred to purchase biomass
18	for use by such facility.
19	(2) Grant amounts.—A grant under this sub-
20	section may not exceed \$20 per green ton of biomass
21	delivered.
22	(3) Monitoring of grant recipient activi-
23	TIES.—As a condition of a grant under this sub-
24	section, the grant recipient shall keep such records
25	as the Secretary concerned may require to fully and

correctly disclose the use of the grant funds and all transactions involved in the purchase of biomass.

Upon notice by a representative of the Secretary concerned, the grant recipient shall afford the representative reasonable access to the facility that purchases or uses biomass and an opportunity to examine the inventory and records of the facility.

### (d) Improved Biomass Use Grant Program.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned may make grants to persons to offset the cost of projects to develop or research opportunities to improve the use of, or add value to, biomass. In making such grants, the Secretary concerned shall give preference to persons in preferred communities.
- (2) Selection.—The Secretary concerned shall select a grant recipient under paragraph (1) after giving consideration to the anticipated public benefits of the project, including the potential to develop thermal or electric energy resources or affordable energy, opportunities for the creation or expansion of small businesses and micro-businesses, and the potential for new job creation.
- (3) Grant amount.—A grant under this subsection may not exceed \$100,000.

1	(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2	authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for each of the
3	fiscal years 2004 through 2014 to carry out this section.
4	(f) Report.—Not later than October 1, 2010, the
5	Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Sec-
6	retary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on
7	Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Ag-
8	riculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the
9	Committee on Resources and the Committee on Agri-
10	culture of the House of Representatives a report describ-
11	ing the results of the grant programs authorized by this
12	section. The report shall include the following:
13	(1) An identification of the size, type, and the
14	use of biomass by persons that receive grants under
15	this section.
16	(2) The distance between the land from which
17	the biomass was removed and the facility that used
18	the biomass.
19	(3) The economic impacts, particularly new job
20	creation, resulting from the grants to and operation
21	of the eligible operations.